hands of John at Runnymeade, upon the 19th popular forum, are the reserved thunderbolts of and violating every political engagement, ever he fall, in defense of the liberties and Constituday of June, 1215, the following provision for popular power, by which the people can at plea- making the fairest professions the prelude to the tion of his country." the security of the lives, liberties and property of sure make or mar both Congress and the Execu- darkest actions punishing with the utmost rigor the "It is possible to retreat from the brink of a

this chapter of Magna Charta, declares that ment-is mere force-mere usurpation. against the act." Again he repeats that "no tions that are to come after us ? man is to be arrested or imprisoned contrary to the form of the Great Charter," and he compares those who violate its provisions in that regard, to the "damnable, and damned proceedings of the judge of hell," as described by the poet:

"Castigatque, anditque dolos, subegitque fateri First he puntabes, and then beareth; and, lastly. compelletb to confess; and makes and mars laws at his pleasure."

King Charles, for his approval, he long endeavdiscussions upon the subject, his Attorney Gen eral maintained that the law did not deny the right of the King, or his privy counsel, which are his representative body, in extraordinary cases, to restrain the persons of such freemen, as for reasons of State, they find necessary for a time, without the present expressing of the causes thereof; which, if it should be expressed, might discover the secret of the state in that point, and might easily prevent the service by the discov-

But the great Selden, and other manergers of the Commons, denied the truth of this interpretation of the Great Charter; and argued that the words "be the law of the land" meant "process of law." The Commons finally carried their point. The petition was granted, and by it military commissions, and martial law declared During the discussions upon this subect, Lord Cike, who was then a member of Parliament, said: "I know that prerogative is part of the law; but 'sovereign power' is no parliamenwithout any saving of 'sovereign power;' and should we now add to it, we shall weaken the foundations of law, and then the building must needs falt. Take we heed, what we yield unto. Magna Charta is such a fellow as will have no 'sovereign.' I wonder this 'sovereign,' was not in Magna Charta, or in the confirmations of it." This was spoken upon a proposed amendment to the effect that, the petition should "leave entire that sovereign power with which his majesty is intrusted for the protection, safety, and happiness of his people." The amendment failed. The whole subject of English liberties was again reviewed and confirmed by the Bill of

Rights, passed in 1688 In that act, the power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws by regal authority was declared "illegal;" and that the commission for erecting the late Court of Commissions for Ecclesiastical causes; and all other commissions and courts of like pature are illegal and pernicious." These provisions clearly embrace the military commissions which were condemned by the Petition of Rights, and the habeas corpus act. Was it the intention of the framers of our Constitution to confer upon the President of the

All these provisions of the law are, so far as the United States. They have been adopted by every State except, perhaps, Louisiana and Texas.
They were established law in all the thirteen colonies before the revolution; and at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. They are essentially embodied in that instrument; for it provides that "the right of the people to be se cure in their persons against unreasonable seizures shall not be violated;" * * and that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Martial law. we have already seen, "is not law;" and proceedings in pursuance of it can not therefore, be held to be "due process of law." On the contrary, Mr. Justice Woodbury remarked in rendering his opinion in the case of Luther v. Borden, "By it'-martial law-'every citizen, instead of re posing under the shield of known and fixed laws, as to his liberty, property and life, exists with a rope round his neck, subject to be hung up by a military despot at the next lamp post, under the sentence of some drum-head court martial." 7 How. 62 In view of such a state of affairs, General McClellan well advised the President

"Military arrests should not be tolerated, except in places where active hostilities exist; and oaths, not required by enactments, constitutionally made, should neither be demanded nor

I'le Che valand Convention with equal clearness declare that "the right of the labeas corpus" should "be held inviolate except in districts where martial law had been proclaimed." Even in ancient Rome, where neither life nor

liberty ever was so well guarded as by the laws of England and the United States, the citizen could in no case be imprisoned without the judgment of the people, if he saw fit to appeal to them And such was the war in law and n

During our revolution the writ of habeas cor pus was only partially suspended in England. of the revolted colonies; and subjects who during the war might return from beyond seas. And even this limited suspension of the writ, which left the great body of the people wholly free from its operation, gave rise to bitter and terrible denunciations from the most enlightened and liberal minds in the I-land.

I shall conclude this branch of my subject by a quotation from a note to page 26 of an excel leut and learned tract on "Executive Power," by Mr Curtis, of Massachusetts, and late one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. He savs:

"For convincing reasons, like these, in every country which makes any claim to civil or political liberty, 'martial law' as here attempted, and as once practiced in England against her people. has been expressly forbidden there for near two centuries, as well as by the principles of every other free constitutional government," 1 Hallam's Const. Hist , 420, and a distinguished English Judge has since said that martial law, as of old, now does not exist in England at all, and is contrary to the Constitution, and has been for a

C. 2. 36: 1 Mac Arthur, 55 "It would be not a little extraordinary if the spirit of our institutions, both State and national, the hands of their rulers." Robert Hall's Miswas not much stronger than in England against the unlimited exercises of 'martial law' over a 176 whole people, whether attempted by any chief magistrate or even a Legislature."

LIBERTY OF SPEECH AND THE PRESS.

arise in the administration of the Government, | zen." 1 Hist. Civilization, 206. whether in the legislative or executive depart the freedom of popular discussion and opinion desolate and distracted land But have they surrendered the right ? On the contrary, they have expressly declared that "Congress shall make no law abridging the free-

as the military powers of the President now are. ing with the liberty of public debate, either upon paragraph in relation to Mr. Pitt, then Prime rote one day to the redemption of his is rapidly drifting under its present leadership, And what would be thought by the American the tribunal, or through the press ? Is it not yet Minister of England: people of an attempt by a General in-Chief, to more strange, that a single department of the "The character of Pitt is written in sunbeams. tion and its laws, from the dangers that threaten its salvation—a thorough change of administrates and its laws, from the dangers that threaten its salvation—a thorough change of administra-The English Barons wrung from the reluctant endeavor to destroy it? A free press, and a free friends and connections, falsifying every promise, and no man can fall too soon, if he suffer, or if "No freeman shall be arrested, or imprisoned, Constitution, who were so careful in securing the lated are traits in the character of Pitt, which en- it." or dispossessed of his tenement, or outlawed or utmost freedom of debate in the legislative fo- title him to a fatal pre eminence in guilt. The exiled, or in anywise proceeded against; we will rum of the nation, could even have thought of qualities of this man balance in an extraordinary not place or cause to be placed hands upon him, abandoning a like, or even greater freedom of manner, and sustain each other; the influence of unless by the legal judgment of his peers, or by discussion in the popular forum wherefrom the his station, the extent of his enormities, invest Lord Coke, in his excellent commentary upon to destroy it by any department of the Govern we feel for his meanness and duplicity is lost in THE UNION - IT MUST BE PRESERVED .- | JACKSON

the law of the land here referred to "was the I need not remind you bow this primordial of his crimes. Too long has he insulted the paold common law of England," which required right has been derived to us from the past. To tience of his countrymen; nor ought we, when that every commitment be by lawful warrant; assert it has cost rivers of blood—the best blood we observe the indifference with which Pitt's ad- National Democratic Ticket. that "he or they which do commit them have that ever warmed human bearts into love for, and ministration is viewed, to reproach the Romans lawful authority; that his warrant, or mittimus sympathy with, a down trodden, oppressed, but for tamely submitting to the tyranny of Caligna be lawful; that cause be contained in the war- ever-advancing humanity. The stains of this or Domition. Ib , 160 rant, as for treason," &c., "or suspicion of trea- blood form a contiquous line from the present Again, speaking of the same Minister, he son." &c. "Otherwise the mittimus is no cause generation back to the great martyr of freedom says. at all." &c. And he adds: "But, if any man by upon Calvary. Has this right then, so conse- "While the semblance of representation can color of authority, where he hath not any in the crated, come down to us that it may be lost? be maintained, while popular delusion can be particular case, arrest or imprison any man, or Or shall we not rather preserve, augment and kept up, he will spare the extremities of liberty. cause him to be arrested or imprisoned, this is transmit it with better guarantees to the genera. He aims at a higher object, that of striking at the

OPINIONS OF THINKERS.

The right of free discussion, of a free press has been held by all thinkers, essential to free

institutions. Thus Guizot observes : "What I affirm is, that Representative Government does not attribute sovereignty as inherently residing in any person-that all its powers are directed to the discovery and fulfillment of that rule which ought ever to govern their action, and When the Petition of Rights was pending before that the right of sovereignty is only recognized on the condition that it should be continually jusored to evade a direct grant thereof. During the tified." . . "All combinations of the political machine then ought to tend, on the one and, to extract whatever of reason, justice or truth, exists in society, in order to apply it to the practical requirements of government; and, on the other hand, to promote the progress of society in reason, justice and truth, and constantly to embody this progress of society in the actual structure of the Government." . "Repre sentative governments compel all powers to seek for this rule"-that of reason and justice-'and give to all persons the right of assisting in this research, by taking cognizance of the mode in which the powers proceed to it, and in declaring themselves what they conceive to be the dictates of justice and truth " Rep. Gov. p. 63

Dr. Francis Lieber, in his great work on politi-'The liberty of the press, or communion by print belongs to the general and primordial right of communion." 24 vol. p. 352.

Frederick Grimke, in his excellent treatise on

'The press is a component part of the machinery of free government. There would be an inconsistency, then, in arguing whether it should be free. . The freedom of the press was to knowledge, what the abolition of primogeniture was to property; the one diffuses knowledge, helpless woman or child; or, with more exquisite the other property. * * *

If we enquire, why in most countries so much power is concentrated in the hands of the Government? the answer is plainly that knowledge condensed in the same proportion. If we could suppose it to be uniformly diffused, government would cease to be a power-it would be an agency." Book 3, chap 4, p. 296.

De Tocqueville, in his great work on American Democracy, states the argument for the

freedom of the press, thus: "They hold that to act with efficacy on the ress, it would be be necessary to find a tribunal, not only devoted to the existing order of things, but capable of surmounting the influence of public opinion; a tribunal which should conduct its proceedings without publicity, which should pronounce its decrees without assigning its mo-United States a power thus denied to the King have the power of creating and maintaining a as their mother tongue. In this country, to have tribunal of this kind would waste his time in presecuting the liberty of the press; for he would they are applicable to our condition, in force in and he would be as free to rid himself of the authors as of their writings. In this case, thereextreme license; in order to enjoy the inestimable ligion, appeals to the understanding; or modestbenefits which the liberty of the press insures, it is necessary to submit to the inevitable evils former, and to escape the latter, is to cherish one of those illusions which commonly mislead na- sword. tions in their times of sickness, when tired with faction and exhausted with effort, they attempt to combine hostile opinions, and contrary principles upon the same soil." I De Tocqueville Dem. in America, p 197.

The same author speaks thus of the grounds

and reasons for an unlicensed press in the Utited "In countries where the doctrine of the soverthe censorship of the press and universal suffrage try, and less to despotic courses and financial ex- the power to prevent it. are two things which are irreconcilably opposed, travagance. and which can not long be retained among the institutions of the same people. Not a single individual of the twelve millions who inhabit the territory of the United States, has as yet dared

press " Ib , page 196. Mr. Hallman, the learned author of the History of the English Constitution, says: "It is laid down by Holt that to possess the duce will have justly entitled them people of an ill opinion of the government, that You, my fellow-citizens, know the facts upon

The act of Parliament extended only to citizens out of power, whose best hope to regain it is and of the claim of absolute power made by the torrent of a free press, under the secret guidance | ing propositions must be true: of a powerful faction, by a few indictments for | 1. The Administration must change its own same armory, and retaliate with unsparing invec. zens of loyal States where the civil power is in tive and calumny. * * * And both parties full operation, or, went to such lengths in the warfare that it be came tacitly understood that the public characters of statesmen and the measures of the admin istration are the fair topics of pretty severe attacks. Less than this, indeed, would not have must perish. contented the political temper of the nation, capable, as well as more accustomed to judge of and popular liberty must and shall be preserved,

are intrusted." P 583 Robert Hall, in a pamphlet on the right of pube discussion says: "But if we allow the people are the origin o political power, it is absurd to require them to century totally exploded! Grant V. Gould. 2 to resign the right of discussing any question that Henry Bl. 29; I Haie P. C. 346; Hale Com. Law, can arise either upon its form or its measures, as this would put it forever out of their power to revoke the trust which they have placed in

> cellaneous works; Bohn's Standard Library, p. 't he last and greatest name I have to offer in favor of the liberty of the press is that of Henry Buckle, who says:

"In the same meddling spirit, and with the The people of the United States, out of the full- same mistaken notions of protection, the great ness of their power, have conferred upon their christian governments have done other things you will have more than half redeemed your members of Congress the utmost freedom of de still more injurious. They have made strenuous bate; and have declared that "for any speech or and repeated efforts to destroy the liberty of the country. debate in either House, they shall not be ques press, and prevent men from expressing their tioned in any other place." They have, also, sentiments on the most important questions in It is said that Pompey, when organizing his elections, the most radical men for office. He provided that they shall elect the members of politics and religion. In nearly every county they forces to contend with Casar for the Roman | should vote for Lixcoln, because he was more the House of Representatives by direct vote; and with the aid of the church, have organized a Empire, declared: "Whosoever is not of my radical than McClellan, and he should vote for the President and Senate by an indirect method | vast system of literary police, the sele object of army, is my enemy." It was the language of -that is, through persons chosen directly by which is to abrogate the undoubted right of every self confident power that sought to coerce all to themselves. All the questions, therefore, that culten to lay his opinions before his fellow-citis his support by a threat. Clesar, on the other Donald. We suppose he meant by this that he

ments thereof, must at all times be proper sub- speech and free press. They are deeply laid, and power, answered the haughty declaration of his jects for popular discussions, unless, indeed, the should we be base enough to give them up, will, rival by declaring: "Whosever is not of my Constitution and the government which gave us, people themselves have surrendered this right to | nevertheless, endure long after the tornado that | enemy's army, is my friend ' the Government. Prima facie it would have is now sweeping over our country has passed. To day we find the Administration by its unchar in the world's history been very foolish to surrender the right, while with its darkness and terrors, and when the itable treatment of all outside of its own party they retained the power of election, the intelli- stillness of liberty and peace shall have resumed lines, repeating substantially the language of gent exercise of which must always depend upon their sway over this now broken Union; this Pompey. Its triends are, therefore, numbered

INSTANCES OF THE PREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Before leaving this topic I beg leave to intro- circle of their friends, all who do not enroll dom of speech, or of the press," thus placing the | duce a few passages which will show what liberty | themselves in the Practorian guard, and the re | the war for the restoration of the national au right forever above the powers of the Govern- of speech has been enjoyed in England in times sult of the contest cannot be doubtful. ment Would it not be a little strange for a precisely like our own. In the midst of the ter- And, now, let every man who loves his coun

its creator, the public opinion of the country, and betraying first, and then persecuting his earliest Remember that "no man can suffer too much, tion tive Can we admit that the founders of the publisher of the identical paper himself had circu | precipice; but woe to that nation that sleeps upon legislature is born? If not, then, the attempt him with a kind of splendor, and the contempt the dread of his machinations, and the abhorence

heart." Ib . 218

"A silent stream of corruption poured over the whole land, has tainted every branch of the administration with decay. vindictive ministry may hang the terrors of a criminal prosecution over the heads of a few with success; but at their peril will they attempt to intimidate the nation." Id., p. 222

berless tribe of place men, pensioners and sycophants who are enriched at the public expense? last call of the President is filled. a noisous spawn engendered by the corruptions of the Government, and nourished by its diseases. Were our immense revenues conducive to the maintainance of the royal dignity, or propor tioned to the exigencies of the State, it would be borne with pleasure; but, at present, it bids fair to be the purchase of our servitude. Id , 224.

when, no matter how that was originated, the re other interesting matter prepared for to-day's has been glorious. lation of England to the colonies was precisely paper similar to that which the United States now sustains to the South, the opposition in England em ployed language as bold as any that has been censured or punished in this country, during the suffice. He says:

"If all the world joined them in a full cry against rebellion, and were as hotly inflamed NaPoleon B. Taylon, candidate for Reporter of against the whole theory and enjoyment of free- Supreme Court is omitted. The names of the dom, as those who are the most factious for serv. | candidates should be carefully compared with the itude, it could not in my opinion answer any one end whatsoever in this contest. The leaders of list in the Sentinel before ballots are printed. tary word. In my opinion it weakens Magna the "Nature and tendency of Free Institutions," this war could not hire (to gratify their friends) less feelings for the persons, or less value for the privileges, of their revolted brethren. If we all adopted their sentiments to a man, their allies, the savage Indians could not be more ferocious than they are; they could not murder one more refinements of cruelty, torment to death one more of their English flesh and blood. The pub lie money is given to purchase this alliance; and they have their bargain." Burke's Works, vol.

These extracts, taken at random from papers published during the national crises, already menwhat freedom Englishmen then used in the discussion of the acts of the Administration; and strange to say, their language was not the sub lence I have not been able to find that either Mr. Hall, or Mr. Burke was ever denounced by tives, and punish the intentions even more than long in great esteem among their countrymen; the language of an author. Whosoever should and now bid fair to descend to fame as enduring have insured them every opprobrious epithet that be the supreme master of the whole community; language can supply; and, in some moments of party madness, would have sent them, without any trial recognized by law, to prison, or into fore, there is no medium between servitude and banishment. "An honest man, like the true rely confides in the internal evidence of his conscience. The impostor employs force, instead which it engenders. To expect to acquire the of argument, imposes silence where he cannot convince, and propagates his character by the

> Even the ancient Greeks recognized the ut most liberty of discussion; and Euripides has record of the liberty of his country. He says : "This is true libvrty, when free corn man Having to advise the public, may sweak free, Which he who can, and will, deserves high praise;

Who neither can nor will, may hold his peace: eignty of the people ostensibly prevails, the cen- Our political adversaries, however, generously sorship of the press is not only dangerous, but it claim for themselves all the loyalty and all the absurd. When the right of every citizen to right of public discussion that exists in the land. co-operate in the government of society is ac. It is lawful for them to denounce all who do not knowledged, every citizen must be presumed to join them in their mad pursuit of national ruin, ossess the power of discriminating between the and slavery, as copperheads, butternuts, sympadifferent opinions of his cotemporaries, and of thizers with rebels, and down-right traitors. But, had fine horses, to stand from under. He de appreciating the different facts from which infer- if any person offer to suggest that some points

ences may be drawn. The sovereignty of the in the Administration are wrong, or that, as a

At once they raise as loud a yell, As all the hosts from He aven that fell Had pealed the banner-cry of Hell.

Bat their cruel fanaticism will correct itself to propose any restrictions to the liberty of the The fires that now burn so fiercely will die out. to which their present reckless and despotic con-

out of power, whose best hope to regain it is and of the claim of absolute power made by the commonly by prepossessing the nation with a Admin stration in the prosecution of the war.

2. The people through the ballot box must 3 Popular governments and popular liberty

its general interests and of those to whom they at whatever cost, and at all hazards. It remains, rate one more true to the American ideal of government-more devoted to the liberty and the Constitution of the country. It is in vain to its own policy and character. It goes on from bad to worse, and with a stubborn pertinacity still clings to the bad men and bad measures i was first committed to, in spite of popular opin ion and of the awful condition of the Union. The only remedy is with you. The greatest act ever done awaits the hand of the people for accomplishment at the next November election

CONCLUSION.

feat at the polls, like Casar, embrace within the

SENTINEL. of service, pay

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19

FOR PRESIDENT.

CEN. CEO. B. McCLELLAN OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. CEORGE H. PENDLETON.

OF OHIO.

The Draft. We are informed that the draft for the deficiency of Indiana's quota will commence to-day. The townships and districts which have made the of this continuance, a proud and noble record has least effort to supply their quotas by recruiting been made by the brigade. To a full share of will first be drafted, and so it will continue until the credit of making which, the Tenth Indiana "Is it possible to behold with patience the num- the number apportioned to this State under the

Maj Gordon's Speech

The reader will find that it bristles

The state Ticket.

We call the attention of the press to the fact, existence of the present war. I can not give that many of our exchanges have the names of many examples. One from Mr. Burke must the candidates upon the State ticket incorrectly

Under this head the New York News of Friday Mr. Congressman Julian immediately organised

"Some of our Peace friends have expressed ducing much trouble in the circuit. themselves in favor of an independent Peace nomination for the Presidency. We hope that knowing anything of its foundation, or the intenthey will abandon the project immediately. It tion of Judge Anthony is too late in the campaign for any independent ticket to have the remotest chance of success. before the 8th of November, organize sufficiently chester; an excellent man

to exhibit their real strength This determination narrows down the choice tioned in the history of the British Empire, show of Presidential candidates to McClellan and LINCOLN. In such a contingency what Democrat, what conservative citizen, what true patriot ect of a criminal prosecution; nor of a military can for a moment hesitate as to his duty? There arrest and court martial; nor even of mob vio is hope for peace and restoration of the Union under McClellan, but under the continuance of Gillmore; for Sheriff, Charles Smith; for Compublic enemies-with jacobins, or rebels in arms | tinued civil strife, anarchy, grinding taxation, | A Lucey. against the throne. On the contrary, both lived the overthrow of free government, and probably uttered such sentiments at such a time, would casts his ballots in October and November next. Congress, of this, the 7th district, pledging the

Gen. Hovey's Saturday Night Speech. undaunted front to the support the entire Demo-Gen. Hovey, military commandant of Indiana | cratic ticket. addressed the Knights of the Governor's Circle sent down to posterity a noble and imperishable not only desire but will use every effort in their heart the public interests, has consented to be power to perpetuate the rule of an administration come a candidate for the office. The Ledger which has demonstrated its utter incompetency says to wisely and successfully control the destinies of the country. Referring to the approaching elections, General Hovey said, in substance, and who had lands, who had bonds and stocks, who clared that the Democrats ought not to carry the people and the liberty of the press may therefore whole, it is a failure and ought to be displaced elections in Indiana, neither State or Federal, be looked upon as co-relative institutions; just as for one more devoted to the interest of the cound help it or had thousand people in attendance. Speeches were

If the General made these declarations to in opposite influence. But if they were made in and leave them a long dreary night of existence, earnest, and with a determination to carry them in which to digest the unending scorn and hatred | into execution, we see nothing in the future but | anarchy and strife. If the property of citizens is to be put in jeopardy and destroyed, for one is, of the ministry, is a libel." Upon this he then which I have thus far proceeded. May I not can place no other construction upon General from there says: remarks: "It is manifest that such a doctrine then ask you whether, in speaking as I do, in Hovey's declarations, because they cannot agree "Ratification meeting here to-day a decided been unable to comprehend the nature and pro- ets to night ' bad opinion of their adversaries. Nor would it I am going to far when I give it as my most de- portions of the struggle or the proper measures have been possible for any ministry to stop the liberate judy ment, that one of the three follow to terminate it, it cannot be expected that sets of lawless violence will be suffered without of a powerful faction, by a few indictments for l. The Administration must change its own libel. They found it generally more expedient course, and give up the powers which it has prompt retaliation. The Democracy of the NATHAN, youngest son of Edward L. and Hannah R. and more agreeable to borrow weapons from the usurped over the lives, and liberties of the citi- North have struggled to maintain peace and order in the adhering States - they permitted every species of par remove it, and substitute for it, one less inclined | t san contumely rather than the terrible calamity of civil contention. But, if the tiger i once unchained by acts of injustice, which Gen. I know that you will never consent to the last Hovey threatens, no man's property-no man's gradually becoming more democratical and more of these propositions. No; popular government life will be secure. We sincerely hope that the scenes which have transpired in the Border Monday Evening, September 19th. therefore, for you to make your election between | States since the commencement of the war may looking to the existing administration to change | not be permitted in Indiana, and they will not its own course, or to push it aside and inaugu- occur unless precipitated by partisan folly or

party despotism. Gen. Hovey during his speech paid some high look to the administration for the bettering of compliments to JEFF. Davis, which, if they had appeared in a Democratic paper or had come from a Democratic speaker, would have been probounced the quintessence of copperheadism. He Children in arms, \$15; all reserved seats 75c. said the rebel President was a man of the highest quarter to 8 o'clock prec sely. order of talents, of superior accomplishments and eloquent address, having in these regards, but II A S O N I C H A L L Remove Mr. Lincoln; place John C. Fremont in few equals in this or any other country. This the chair of State, and posterity will rise up and highly wrought encomium upon the head and front of the wicked rebellion was very coldly received by the Republican audience. He also stated that he should support, in the coming Morron because he was more radical than Mehand, with far deeper insight into the springs of favored revolution, and should oppose the efforts YOUNG FEMALE BRASS BAND, Such are the foundations of the right of free human action-the real elements of political of those who were endeavoring to preserve the as a nation, prosperity and greatness unparalleled

We are sorry that we have not a verbatim re port of the remarkable speech of General Hovey. They consist of its train-bands and camp-follow | We are anxious that the conservative men in the test at the polls like Court embrace within the Republican ranks, the men who have entertained Journeymen Boot and Shoe Makers the idea that the party in power is prosecuting thority over the rebellious States, and to preserve the Government as it came from Washington government created by the people, and endowed tors excited by the French revolution, when all try, and desires her reunion and regeneration, go by them with no power not conferred, to claim to the polis; and in all the earnestness of the republic, should see from the fathers of the fathers of the republic, should see from the fathers of the republic, should see from the fathers of the fathers

dear native land, its liberty, its constitu- and be warned in time of the only remedy for

STATE ITEMS.

-COMPLIMENT TO THE TENTH INDIANA-The following General Orders from the Commbudant of the Brigade, mustering the Tenth Indiana out of service, pays a high tribute to its galfantry

HEADQUARTERS, TRIED BEGADE, THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, D. O. NEAR ATLANTA, GEORGIA, August 17, 1864.

General Orders, No. 90: In accordance with orders from Department Headquarters, the Tenth Indiana Volunteers will, to-morrow morning proceed to Marietta, relieving the Second Minnesota Volunteers, and there complete arrangements for their final muster out of service. Lists of all officers and men on detached duty in the brigade, will be made out and left at Brigade Headquarters, in order that they may be relieved at the earliest practicable moment. Lists will note whether they are Veteran recruits, or men whose time is about to expire. In excess of enough for ordinary purposes, entrenching tools will be turned over to the Brigade Quartermaster.

With to-morrow, the Tenth Indiana will sever its connection with the 3d brigade. It will be the severance of old, long continued and long-to be-remembered associations. During the period is richly entitled. From the Hoosier State No BETTER regiment ever went forth to the defence of the Republic liberties, than the gallant Tenth Indiana.

To the officers and men comprising the regi-We publish, this morning, the conclusion of ment, the Colonel Commanding tenders his Major Gornon's speech upon the public issues of heartfelt thanks, for the uniform and hearty support they have always rendered him, and begs leave to assure them, one and all, of his deep rewith strong points, cogently and eloquently ex- gret at the separation, and sincerely wishes that In the midst of our war of the revolution, pressed. The length of the speech precludes their future course may be as happy as their past

> By order of Geo. P. Eshe, Colonel Com'dg. W. F. STOPFORD, (Signed:) Capt and A. A. A. G. WM. E LUDLOW, [Official copy.] Adj't. 10th Ind.

-Junge Anthony .- It is rumored that Judge Anthony of Muncie, will be an independent candidate for Congress against Mr. Julian in the "Burnt District." Mr. Anthony has been a War Democrat. He is a gentleman of decided ability, of extensive acquirements, and of sound judgment. He best the brother of Julian twelve

a rebellion against the action of the people, pro-We give the rumor simply as such, without

We have already given the fact that the Dem-The Peace party could not, within the brief space ocracts have nominated Judge Brown, of Win-

> VERMILLION COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVEN-TION. The Democracy of Vermillion county met in convention at Newport on Saturday, September 10, 1864, and the following county ticket was unanimously adopted: For Representative, Wm. L Naylor; for Au-

> ditor, J. A. Eckelburger; for Treasurer, Dr. J.

his political opponents as a sympathizer with the Lincoln dynasty there is no prospect but con- missioner, Robert B. Stoke; for Surveyor, Elias Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorspermanent separation. These are the issues ing the Chicago platform, the State ticket and

Democracy of this county to come up with an

-Col. C. L. Dunham .- We notice by the New on Saturday night. It was a partisan speech, Albany Ledger, that for reasons of a professional addressed to partisans, and contained many de- and private nature, that Judge Howk has declarations of an extraordinary character. It is clined the nomination for Representative from evident that General Hovey, with a large num- Floyd county, and that Col. C. L. Dunham, at ber of the Republican officials, who are depen- the earliest solicitation of many of the most dent upon the patronage of the party in power, prominent citizens, who have most deeply at

It is not necessary for us to say one word in very nearly the language we use, that he warned of the finest talents and of the most extensive the Democrats with whom he had formerly asso. legislative experience, both in the halls of our ciated, and the Democrats of this city especially own General Assembly and in Congress. Both in civil and military life, he has ever proved true

GREENE COUNTY -The Democratic mass meet ing in Linton, Greene countay, last Tuesday, was an immense affair, there being fully eight made by Hon D W. Voorhees and Judge W. M. Franklin. The enthusiasm of the crowd was usprecedented, and the shouts for McClellan, timidate Democrats, he has missed his mark McDonald and Voorhees made the welkin ring. widely, for such kind of measures will have an | Greene county will double her usual Democratic majority at the coming elections .- [Terre Haute

-THE RATIFICATION MEETING AT ANDERSON -The ratification meeting at Anderson on Sate urday last was a magnificent affair. A telegram

DIED.

Palmer, aged I year and II months.

AMUSEMENTS.

Corner of Washington and Tennessee Streets Mr. W. H. Riley.

MISS SALLIE ST. CLAIR. The Great \$1,000 Prize Play of BRIBERO.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a

Paices or ADMISSION .- Dress Circle and Parquette, 500

cents; Private Boxes, for six persons, \$5 (6); Orchestra Seats, 75 cents; Gallery and Family Circle, 25 cents;

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 22d. 23d and 24th.

BERGER FAMILY. -AND-

Will give three of their very popular entertainments Tickets 30 cents, Reserved Seats 50 cents.

ladies and children. Ferforms ce f r matines at 2% lock. L. M. W. STEERE, Agent.

of Indiana, Take Notice. On September 3d, our new bill of wages was signed by passed, they refuse to hold the agreement. The only a'- bad or exceedingly indifferent.

GREAT MASTODON,

POSITIVELY THE LARGEST EXHIBITION OF THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

First Annual Tour of the

L. B. LENT......Manager.

This is an entirely new establishment, upon which an enormous smount of capital has been lavished with an unsparing hand, to make it what it claims and is acknowledged by all to be

THE FIRST EXHIBITION OF THE AGE.

It is entirely original in its construction, superior in every speciality, and includes the following



Mons. Francois Siegrist's Great French Circus, from the Theater Porte St. Martin, Paris.

Wm. Du Crow's Circus Royal, from the Alhambra Palace, Leicester Square, London.

"To Peace Nomination to be made." years ago, for Judge of that circuit, upon which Lent's Broadway Circus, from the Broadway Circus,



Old Grizzly Adams' Troupe of Acting Bears, from California.

Forrest's Trained Buffaloes, from the Prairies of the Far West.

Stewart's Educated Sacred Bull, from Hindostan.

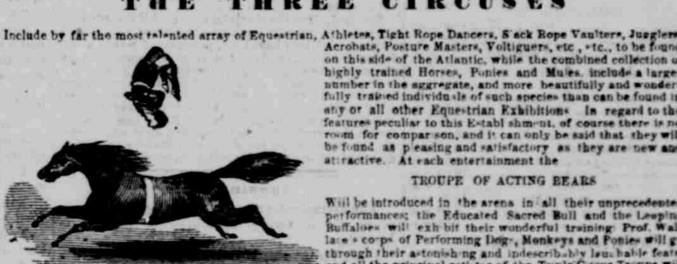
Professor Wallace's Corps of Performing Dogs, Monkeys and Ponies from all parts of the World. COMPRISING SEVEN DISTINCT EXHIBITIONS!

With Two Hundred Men and Horses! All under one Gigantic Pavilion For One Single Price of Admission NOTICE.—It will be seen that the combination above given results in an entirely new class of Amus ments, such as has never before been attempted by private enterprise, and entails such an enormous expenditure of many,

that only the most liberal patronage can render it remunerative. The Management will therefore be pardoned for



THE THREE CIRCUSES



Acrobats, Posture Masters, Voltiguers, etc., etc., to be found on this side of the Atlantic, while the combined collection of highly trained Horses, Ponies and Mules, include a larger number in the aggregate, and more beautifully and wonderfully trained individuals of such species than can be found in any or all other Equestrian Exhibitions In regard to the features peculiar to this Establ shment, of course there is no room for compar son, and it can only be said that they will be found as pleasing and satisfactory as they are new and attractive. At each entertainment the TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS

Will be introduced in the arena in all their unprecedented performances; the Educated Sacred Bull and the Leaping Buffaloes will exhibit their wonderful training Prof. Wallace a co-ps of Performing Dog-, Monkeys and Ponies will go through their astonishing and indescribably laus hable feats, and all the principal artists of the Triple Circus Troupe will

take part in an unparaclesed display of horsemanship and athletic display. This is an entirely new establishment, with new carriages, new wagons, new harness, new tents, new wardrobe, new properties, new carpeted seats, and everything new.

The Magnificent Cortege LAUGHING HYENA. Of the Equescurriculum comprises new and splendid cages, carriages and harness, fini bed and decorated in a style of

h e principal streets.



Mons. FRANCOIS SIEGRIST, the French Trick Clown. W. A. DONOVAN, the English Gymnastic Clown, Master GEOEGE, the la petit Grinaldo, and the inim table JOE PENTLAND, will officiate a Clewn to the Equestrian Scene .. Doors open at 1% and 6% o'clock; to commence half an hour Admission 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age 25 cents. Seats for everybody-no standing room.

on Saturday afternoon there will be a matinee Will Exhibit at INDIANAPOLIS, on Tennessee Street, North side Terre Haute Freight Depot, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st.

Positively for Two Days OnlyPerformance Afternoon and Night. SEPTEMBER-Wednesday, 28th, Crawfordswille; Thursday, 29th, Lebanon. OCTUBER-Monday, 3d, C. lumbus; Tuesday, 4th, Seymour; Wednesday, 5th, Brown-town; Thursday, 5th, Salem; Friday, 7th Greenville; aturday, 8th, New albary; Monday 17th, Jefferson ille; Tue day, 18th, Lexington; Wednesday, 18th, Madison; Thursday, 20th, Vernon, Friday, 21st. Versailles; Saturday, 23d, Lawrenceburg.

VERY PARTICULAR NOTE E-Remember the Greatest Show of the Age is Coming. Do not mistake the the Employers. To dat, when hardly a fortnight has days or dates. And do not confound this Monster Organization with any other companies, whether they be good,

N. B. The general contracting and edvertising agent will visit each place of exhibition with large pictorial posters, lithographs, newspaper advertisements, etc., about sinteen days a savance of the above dates.

mpt18-48-13th, Mth, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 20th 430th.